# DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
## UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET
### HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
#### NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23511

3800
Ser J213/S 0112
13 MAR 1985

From: Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet
To:   Chief of Naval Operations (OP-009F)

Subj: NAVAL INTELLIGENCE ANNUAL HISTORY PROGRAM
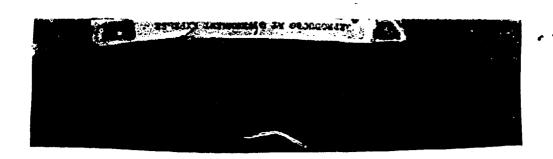
Ref:  (a) CNO (DNI) memo Ser 009/5U365524 of 1 Feb 1985

Encl: (1) CINCLANTFLT History; Part I--General Summary and
          Part XII--Intelligence (U)
      (2) USCINCLANT History, Part I--Chronology, Part III--
          Intelligence and Part XX--Summary of Major Develop-
          ments (U)

1.  As requested by reference (a), the Intelligence Division
inputs (enclosures (1) and (2)) to the Annual Historical Reports
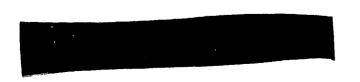for CINCLANTFLT and USCINCLANT are forwarded.

JOHN J. DOTHARD
By direction

Copy to: (w/o encls)
USCINCLANT (J2)

CINCLANTFLT HISTORY; PART I--GENERAL

SUMMARY AND PART XII--INTELLIGENCE (U))

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY (U)

A.   (U) <u>CHRONOLOGY OF HIGHLIGHTS</u>.  In addition to the following
chronology of significant events, a chronology of speaking
engagements for Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, USN, Commander in
Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, is included in Part XIII, Public
Affairs; and a chronology of visitors to CINCLANTFLT for brief-
ings, tours and discussions is included in Part XXI, Protocol.

   1.   (U) <u>Events of October 1983</u>

      a.   (U) CINCLANTFLT initiated action for the prototype
installation of the Burroughs Integrated Disbursing and Account-
ing Financial Management System (IDAFMS) at the Fleet Accounting
and Disbursing Center, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on 1 October.

      b.   (U) From 10-12 October EXERCISE EXPORT GOLD/ALPINE
CHARGER 83 was conducted.  This Command Post Exercise was
designed to test NCS procedures and coordination between the
US/NCS organization (in CONUS, Caribbean, Northern Europe and
Mediterranean) and that of the Atlantic Maritime Area South
Countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay).

      c.   (U) Exercise MARCOT 2-83 was conducted 13-27 October.

      d.   (U) CINCLANTFLT participated in joint contingency
operation URGENT FURY, the rescue of U.S. citizens from Gre-
nada.  Intelligence support for planning and execution of URGENT
FURY included establishment of a Joint Intelligence Center which
supported Operational Commanders and the Headquarters, Joint
Operations Center.

      f.   (U) On 25 October U.S. actions in Grenada identified
a communications interoperability problem which precluded Navy,
UHF SATCOM radios from operations with VINSON cryptographic
equipment.  Other services operated extensively with this sys-
tem.  Actions have been taken to correct this deficiency.

      g.   (U) CINCLANTFLT participated in the annual Defense
Intelligence Agency (DIA)-sponsored Indications and Warning
Planning Group Conference.

2. (U) Events of November 1983

a. (U) Exercise COMPTUEX 1-84 commenced 15 November and Exercise ALLIED CARIBE 83 was conducted 17-20 November.

3. (U) Events of December 1983

a. (U) Exercise COMPTUEX 1-84 ended 2 December.

b. (U) CINCLANTFLT participated in COMUSFORCARIB-sponsored Cuba/Caribbean Issues Conference.

4. (U) Events of January 1984

a. (U) During the first week in January 1984, LT Robert Goodman, USN, was released by the Syrians after being shot down on a combat mission over Lebanon.

b. (U) The IDAFMS Major Claimant Users Advisory Group met in Washington, D.C., to approve the basic concepts for four of the nine major accounting processes being developed for IDAFMS.
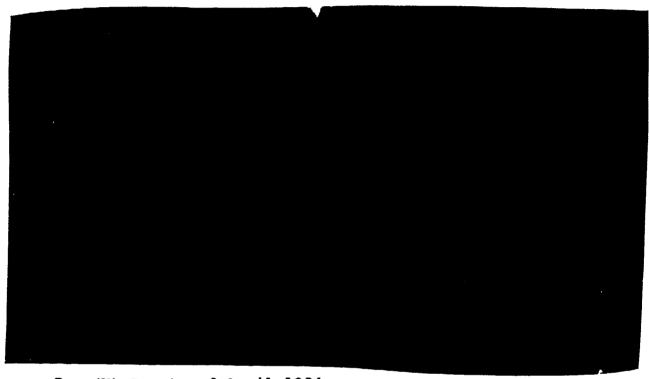
5. (U) Events of February 1984

a. (U) Exercise READEX 1-84 was conducted 1-21 February.

b. (U) NAVFAC Antigua was placed in a caretaker status until completion of OSD study of alternate uses for the Antigua site. CNO WASHINGTON DC message 022325Z February 1984 refers.

c. (U) Navy MK48 Torpedo Intermediate Maintenance Activities, Charleston, South Carolina, and Yorktown, Virginia, were established as echelon 5 shore activities reporting to Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. OPNAVNOTE 5450 ser 09B2E3/313942 of 9 February 1984 refers.

6. (U) Events of March 1984

a. (U) Exercise TEAMWORK 84 was conducted 5-22 March, and Exercise KINGS GUARD I commenced in March and ended in April.

b.  (U) Installation of the Navy Worldwide Military Com-
mand and Control System (WWMCCS) Software Standardization
Release 83001 was completed on 3 March.



7.  (U) <u>Events of April 1984</u>

a.  (U) The following Exercises were conducted during .
April:  BALTOPS 84, 2-17 April; OCEAN VENTURE 84 commenced
21 April; COMPTUEX 2-84, 4-20 April; and OPEN GATE 84 commenced
27 April.

b.  (U) Exercise EXPANDED SEA 84 was conducted
2-13 April.  This NCS Exercise was designed to test and evaluate
the ability of participating nations to direct and control mer-
chant shipping worldwide during a period of rising tension lead-
ing to open hostilities.  The participating nations were:
United States, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile,
France, New Zealand, Paraguay, United Kingdom and Uruguay.
EXPANDED SEA 84 was conducted in conjunction with the NATO NSC
Exercise, SEA SUPPLY 84.

c.  (U) Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office, Norfolk,
Virginia, was established as an echelon 4 shore activity report-
ing to Commander, Naval Base, Norfolk, Virginia.  OPNAVNOTE 5450
ser 09B2E3/309507 of 13 April 1984 refers.

d.  (U) The Tenth CINCLANTFLT-sponsored Standardization
Conference was conducted 3-5 April.

f.   (U) CINCLANTFLT participated in Joint Chiefs of
Staff-sponsored Command Post Exercise NIGHT TRAIN at CINCLANTFLT
Headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia, and at COMUSFORCARIB Head-
quarters in Key West, Florida, during the period 9 April-15 May.
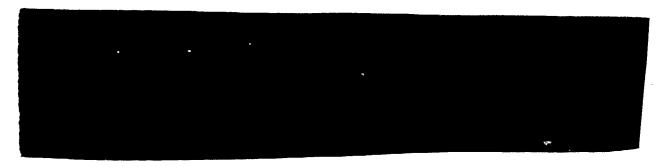
8.   (U) Events of May 1984

a.   (U) Exercise OPEN GATE 84 ended 4 May, and Exercise
OCEAN VENTURE 84 ended 5 May.

b.   (U) Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force
(COMOPTEVFOR) reported the successful completion of an Opera-
tional Evaluation (OPEVAL) of a Shipboard Non-tactical ADP Pro-
gram (SNAP) II configuration on 30 May in the Atlantic Fleet.

9.   (U) Events of June 1984

a.   (U) Exercise MARCOT 1-84 was conducted 4-17 June.
Exercise UNITAS XXV/84 commenced 11 June and is scheduled to
terminate 27 November.

10.   (U) Events of July 1984

a.   (U) CINCLANTFLT tested the Claimant Accounting Mod-
ule (CAM) Type A Reporting System.  Based on results of the
test, the system will be implemented by all CAM users in Fiscal
Year 1985.

11.   (U) Events of August 1984.   Exercise READEX 2-84 com-
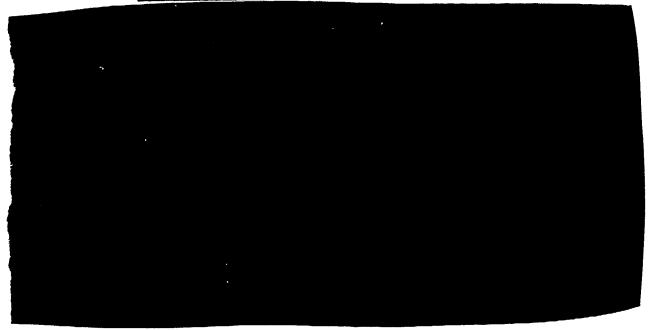menced on 27 August.

12.   (U) Events of September 1984

a.   (U) On 2 September 1984 Vice President George Bush
was the guest of the Secretary of the Navy at a ceremony in

Norfolk commemorating the 40th anniversary of his shootdown and rescue at sea while a Navy torpedo bomber pilot in World War II.

b.   (U) Exercise READEX 2-84 ended 11 September, and Exercise SAFE PASS 84 was conducted 10-20 September.

c.   (U) CONUS LEASAT satellite was placed into orbit.

e.   (U) CINCLANTFLT installed terminals that allow interactive access to the Developmental Submarine Analysis System (DSAS) located at the Naval Operational Intelligence Center in Suitland, Maryland.  DSAS contains current and historic information about Soviet submarine activity and readiness, which permits both alphanumeric and graphic data display.

f.   (U) CINCLANTFLT participated in the annual United States Marine Corps Intelligence Conference and the annual Commander Second Fleet Afloat Intelligence Officers' Conference.

13.   (U) Other Significant Events

d.   (U) During Operation INTENSE LOOK in August and September 1984, CINCLANTFLT mine countermeasures forces were used in a primary role in the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez to search for suspected mines in that region which posed a threat to civilian shipping.  RH/MH-53, COMINEWARCOM and support assets were all assigned to assist CENTCOM in fulfilling requests by the governments of Egypt and Saudi Arabia for assistance.

B. (U) <u>MISSION/TASKS ASSIGNED</u>. There have been no changes to
the mission/tasks assigned.

C. (U) <u>OPERATIONS AND TRAINING CONDUCTED</u>. During the period of
this report, Atlantic Fleet units participated in the following
major operations and exercises, which are described more fully
in Part IV:

    1. (U) <u>Fleet and Major Inter-type Exercises</u>

        a. (U) COMPTUEX 1-84, 2-84

        b. (U) READEX 1-84, 2-84

    2. (U) <u>NATO Exercises</u>

        a. (U) TEAMWORK 84

        b. (U) OPEN GATE 84

        c. (U) SAFE PASS 84

    3. (U) <u>Joint and Combined Exercises</u>

        a. (U) UNITAS XXV/84

        b. (U) ALLIED CARIBE 83

        c. (U) MARCOT 2/83

        d. (U) OCEAN VENTURE 84

        e. (U) BALTOPS 84

        f. (U) MARCOT 1/84

## E. (U) ADMINISTRATION

1. (U) On 25 October 1983, Captain A.D. Loizeaux, DC, USN/2200, relieved Commodore R.G. Shaffer, DC, USN/2200, as Fleet Dental Officer.

2. (U) On 20 January 1984, Captain R.B. Wilkinson, USN/1120, relieved Captain E.D. Hux, USN/1120, as Senior Member, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board.

3. (U) On 1 April 1984, Captain G.M. Zaludek, USN/1310, relieved Captain G.E. Pillow, Jr., USN/1110, as Assistant Chief of Staff Shore Activities Readiness.

4. (U) On 14 April 1984, LCDR J.F. Hale, USN/6410, relieved LCDR B.M. Deneen, USN/6411, as Assistant Chief of Staff, Administration.

5. (U) On 6 May 1984, Captain R.J. Ecker, CHC, USN/4100, relieved Captain L.F. Keefe, CHC, USN/4100 as Fleet Chaplain.

6. (U) On 8 May 1984, Captain D.M. Goebel, USN/1120, relieved Captain R.B. Wilkinson, USN/1120, as Senior Member, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board.

7. (U) On 31 May 1984, Captain P.H. Schultze, USN/1310, was relieved as Assistant Chief of Staff, Human Resource Management Support as the division was disestablished.

8. (U) On 7 June 1984, Captain W.T. Dannheim, USN/1110, relieved Captain G.L. Chesbrough, USN/1110, as Executive Assistant to the Deputy and Chief of Staff.

9. (U) On 24 June 1984, Major General R.E. Moss, USMC, relieved Brigadier General W.D. Fillmore, USMC, as Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans, Policy, and Joint Exercises.

10. (U) On 30 June 1984, Captain R.C. Howard, JAGC, USN/2500, relieved Captain J.R. Bruner, JAGC, USN/2500, as Staff Judge Advocate.

11. (U) On 24 July, Captain J.M. Schulz, Jr., USN/1310, relieved Captain A.C. Driver, Jr., USN/1310, as Assistant Chief of Staff, Physical Security Readiness.

12. (U) On 31 July 1984, Commander P.E. O'Connor, USN/1110, relieved Captain W.W. King, USN/1110, as Assistant Chief of Staff, Program Planning.

13. (U) On 1 August 1984, Captain C.J. King, Jr., USN/1310, relieved Captain J.M. Schulze, Jr., USN/1310, as Assistant Chief of Staff, Physical Security Readiness.

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14. (U) On 23 August 1984, Captain G.E. O'Brien, USN/1110, relieved Captain E.D. Estes, USN/1310, as Assistant Chief of Staff, Manpower and Personnel Readiness.

15. (U) On 31 August 1984, Captain G.M. Grunwald, USN/1110, relieved Captain P.L McCammon, USN/1110, as Senior Member, 1200 PSI Examining Board.

16. (U) On 31 August 1984, Captain H. (NMN) Orejuela, USN/ 1610, relieved Captain J.O. Ogren, USN/1610, as Assistant Chief of Staff, Cryptology.

17. (U) On 28 September 1984, Commodore G.F. Wheatley, USN/ 1310, relieved Commodore R.S. Owens, USN/1310, as Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Command and Control.

18. (U) The personnel allowance of CINCLANTFLT is:

| | USN | USMC | USCG |
|---|---|---|---|
| Officer | 194 | 5 | 1 |
| Enlisted | 223 | 5 | 0 |
| Civilian | 158 | 0 | 0 |
| | 575 | 10 | 1 |

## KEY CINCLANTFLT STAFF PERSONNEL ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1984

Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet:
    Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, USN, 1310

Executive Assistant:
    Captain Salvatore F. Gallo, USN, 1310

Flag Secretary:
    Commander William G. Pruett, USN, 1110

Fleet Master Chief:
    Master Chief Radioman William H. Plackett, USN, E-9

Deputy and Chief of Staff, CINCLANTFLT:
    Vice Admiral Kenneth M. Carr, USN, 1120

Executive Assistant:
    Captain William T. Dannheim, USN, 1110

Assistant Chief of Staff, Administration:
    Lieutenant Commander John F. Hale, USN, 6410

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Command and Control:
    Commodore Gary F. Wheatley, USN, 1310

Assistant Chief of Staff, Command, Control and Communications
Systems:
    Captain Bobbie L. Sample, USN, 1110

Assistant Chief of Staff, Cryptology:
    Captain Henry (NMN) Orejuela, USN, 1610

Deputy Chief of Staff, Readiness and Resources:
    Rear Admiral Fred W. Johnston, USN, 1310

Fleet Comptroller:
    Captain Edward E. Anderson, USN, 1310

Assistant Chief of Staff, Physical Security Readiness:
    Captain Carleton J. King, Jr., USN, 1310

Assistant Chief of Staff, Manpower and Personnel Readiness:
    Captain George E. O'Brien, USN, 1310

Assistant Chief of Staff, Program Planning:
    Commander Peter E. O'Connor, USN, 1110

Assistant Chief of Staff, Shore Activity Readiness:
    Captain George M. Zaludek, USN, 1310

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Assistant Chief of Staff, Maintenance Material Readiness:
     Commodore David P. Donohue, USN, 1440

Senior Member, 1200 PSI Examining Board:
     Captain Gerald M. Grunwald, USN, 1110

Senior Member, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board:
     Captain David M. Goebel, USN, 1120

Assistant Chief of Staff, Combat Readiness and Tactical Development:
     Captain J.M. Schulze, USN, 1310

Director, Fleet Training:
     Rear Admiral John H. Fetterman, Jr., USN, 1310

Fleet Work Study Division Head:
     Captain L.G. Anderson, USN, 1110

Science Advisor:
     Mr. Thomas E. Myer, GS-15

Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans, Policy and Joint Exercises:
     Major General Roy E. Moss, USMC

Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics Readiness/Fleet Supply Officer:
     Rear Admiral Neil P. Ferraro, SC, USN, 3100

Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistic Plans:
     Captain Roc M. Brierley, SC, USN, 3100

Director, Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office:
     Mr. George W. Wooten, GS-15

Inspector General:
     Rear Admiral Harold N. Wellman, USN, 1310

Fleet Medical:
     Rear Admiral James A. Zimble, MC, USN, 2100

Fleet Dental:
     Captain A.D. Loizeaux, DC, USN, 2200

Fleet Civil Engineer:
     Rear Admiral Donald L. Conner, CEC, USN, 5100

Fleet Chaplain:
     Captain Robert J. Ecker, CHC, USN, 4100

Staff Judge Advocate:
     Captain Ronald C. Howard, JAGC, USN, 2500

(ORGANIZATION CHART)
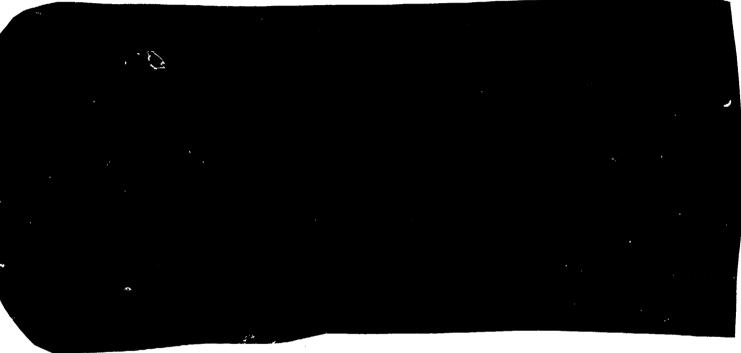
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F.   (U) <u>INTELLIGENCE</u>

1.   (U) Joint Operation Center (JOC) and Joint Intelligence Center (JIC) were planned, organized and staffed during Grenada rescue (Operation URGENT FURY) from 20 October to 2 November 1983.

2.   (U) Scenarios were prepared and staffs were coordinated for five joint and Fleet Field Training Exercises (FTX) and Command Post Exercise (CPX) training.

G.   (U) <u>WAR PLANS</u>

2. ████In addition to the general war plans, CINCLANTFLT
prepares Supporting and Contingency Operations Plans in support
of USCINCLANT and other military commands which require U.S.
Atlantic Fleet forces. (See Part XI.)

H. (U) <u>NATO RELATIONSHIPS</u>. Selected staff officers with pri-
mary responsibilities to USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT are assigned
additional duty to corresponding staff positions with
CINCWESTLANT/COMOCEANLANT. Direct and frequent interaction with
members of the SACLANT Staff provides a continuous conduit for
coordination and information exchange between NATO and national
commanders. Further enhanced by the close physical proximity of
the staffs, this interaction promotes a healthy degree of dis-
cussion on problems of mutual interest. Combined command post
exercises are routinely conducted using control centers located
in the same building complex. This close coordination, combined
with aggressive exercise scenarios enhances CINCLANTFLT rela-
tionships with NATO counterparts and promotes an integrated area
defense, compatible tactics and standardized rules of engagement.

I. (U) <u>PROPULSION EXAMINING BOARD (PEB)</u>

1. (U) <u>Propulsion Examining Board</u>. During FY 84, the Pro-
pulsion Examining Board conducted 32 Light Off Examinations
(LOE) and 56 Operational Propulsion Plant Examinations (OPPE).
The Propulsion Examining Board instituted new inspection proce-
dures placing greater emphasis on evaluating the engineering
watchstanders' ability to safely operate the propulsion plant.
The Tenth Standardization Conference was conducted with PEB,
LANTFLT Mobile Training Teams, Fleet Training Group GTMO (FTG),
and representatives of LANTFLT Training Command.

2. ████ Naval Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board. The Naval
Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board conducted operational reactor
safeguards examinations of 97 submarines and two nuclear-powered
surface ships, 13 radiological controls practices evaluations of
nuclear support facilities performing maintenance on naval
nuclear propulsion plants, and post-overhaul reactor safeguards
examinations of seven nuclear-powered submarines and two
nuclear-powered surface ships completing non-refueling overhauls
during fiscal year 1984. The Board evaluated the performance of
eight submarines and one nuclear support facility as excellent.
Grades of above average were assigned to 20 submarines, one
nuclear-powered surface ship and five nuclear support facili-
ties. Grades of average were assigned to 59 submarines, two
nuclear-powered surface ships and five nuclear support facili-
ties. Nineteen submarines, one nuclear-powered surface ship and
two nuclear support facilities were evaluated as below average.
One submarine was evaluated as unsatisfactory. This ship was
reexamined by the Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board following
the required corrective active and before resuming unrestricted
reactor operations.

**J. (U) FACTORS WHICH ADVERSELY AFFECTED READINESS** Major factors which adversely affected U.S. Atlantic Fleet (LANTFLT) readiness during the reporting period were:

1. (U) Force Levels. Deficiencies are addressed in Part I, Section D.

2. (U) Personnel

a. (U) Manning deficiencies continued to affect readiness in FY 84.

b. (U) Shortage of petty officers E5 and above in selected ratings and skills impacted on readiness of LANTFLT units providing direct Fleet support.

c. (U) Increasing number of deployed units, and requirements to achieve and sustain C-3 or better readiness throughout deployment, has impacted on personnel readiness of units not in a deployment cycle.

d. (U) Shortage of Permanent Change of Station funds has impacted on Fleet readiness through the requirement to consider cost as a major factor in the assignment of personnel.

3. (U) Maintenance Personnel

a. (U) Due to the increased complexity and volume of shipwork awarded to the private sector, SUPSHIP manning was insufficient to properly administer shipwork and provide necessary additional quality assurance and contract administration functions.

b. (U) Shortages of shipboard technical expertise caused high demand for Mobile Technical Unit (MOTU) assistance. LANTFLT MOTUs are currently manned at 83% of basic allowance (BA). Contractor support (CETS) funds which are used to supplement MOTUs when required have not been increased for four years and were reduced by four man years in FY 84. The above factors contributed to a continued deterioration of fleet readiness.

c. (U) Intermediate Maintenance Activities (IMAs) had insufficient manning of appropriate NECs. Since the capability of an IMA is directly dependent on the skill and training of its personnel, personnel assigned without consideration of NEC caused the IMA to employ untrained personnel on complex systems and/or lose individuals for extensive periods for formal training.
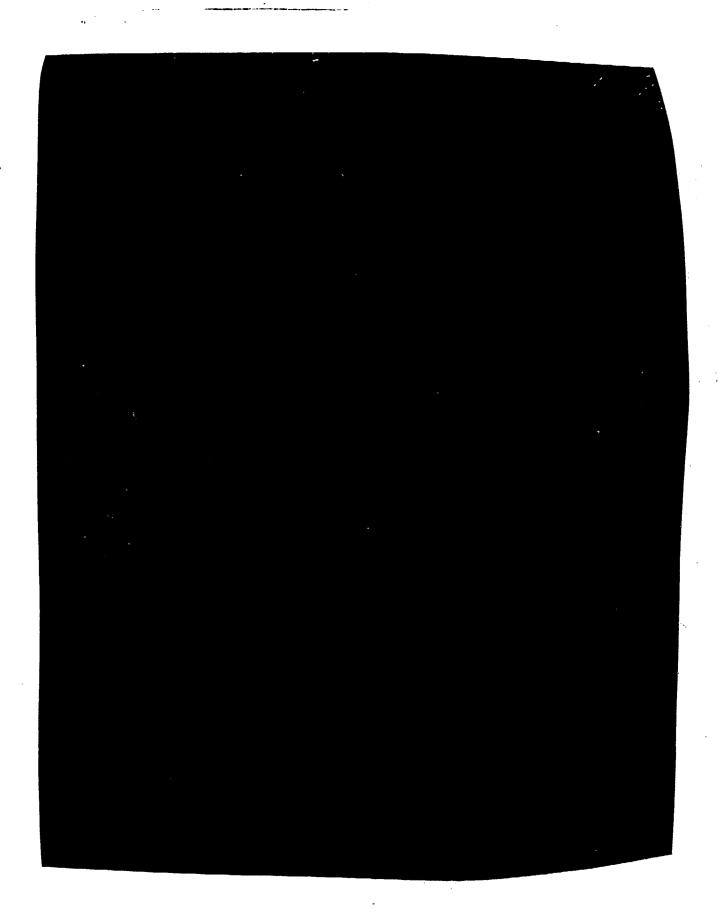
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4.   (U) <u>Fiscal Constraints</u>.  Budget restrictions precluded accomplishment of approximately 700 man years of intermediate maintenance through the CIS program in FY 84.

5.   (U) <u>Shore Activities Readiness</u>

a.   (U) <u>Base Operations Support (BOS) Funding</u>.  Inadequate funding levels of previous years continued in FY 84.

b.   (U) <u>Civilian Personnel</u>.  An overall manpower shortfall continued to degrade virtually all base support functions. The impact is particularly severe in areas of Supply Support, Utility Operations and Maintenance, Base Communications, Firefighting, Station and Weapons Security, and Maintenance of Real Property.

c.   (U) <u>Civil Engineering Support Equipment (CESE)</u>. One-half of the sedans, trucks, construction equipment, firefighting equipment, cranes and railroad equipment is overage. Older fuel-inefficient vehicles are costly to operate and maintain.  The higher frequency and scope of repairs required to maintain these older vehicles in operational condition cause a disproportionate drain on manpower and funds for more costly parts.  The rising percentage of downtime associated with overage CESE diminishes their dependability for mission support.

d.   (U) <u>Safety and Occupational Health Program</u>.  Naval Inspector General inspections of CINCLANTFLT Shore Activities Safety Programs have focused high level attention on insufficient staffing and funding for performance of activities' Mission Safety and Health Program responsibilities, as well as an extremely high incidence of work place deficiencies.  The cost of work place injuries and illness continues to rise according to Department of Labor Federal Employees Compensation records. Activities are directly accountable for this cost.

e.   (U) <u>Real Property Maintenance Activity (RPMA) Funding</u>.  In real terms, the funds provided for RPMA are declining while the fixed cost of base ownership (utilities, refuse removal, grounds maintenance, recurring work, etc.) is increasing.  The impact of this phenomenon is an increase in uncorrected deficiencies which reduces overall readiness.

f.   (U) <u>Environmental Initiatives</u>.  Protection and enhancement of the environment in compliance with the National Environmental Act and other federal laws have significantly impacted on other programs.  CINCLANTFLT committed over $2 million of unbudgeted funds to support the Northeast BB SAG and Vieques Environmental Initiatives.

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8. (U) <u>Primary Mission Area Degradations</u>

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b. ~~(U)~~ <u>Command, Control and Communications (C3)</u>

b-3

[REDACTED]
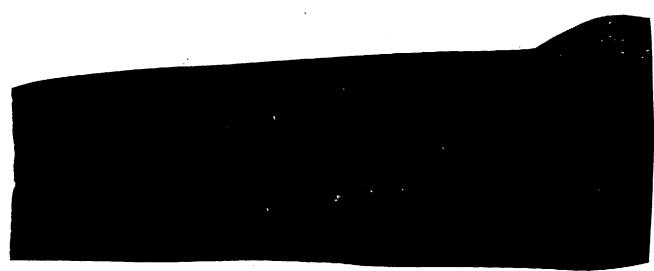
    (8) (U) Cryptologic planning was not included in the
early stages of the URGENT FURY planning process. Assessments
of the cryptologic level of effort required were not made early
enough to facilitate the optimum positioning of afloat and
ashore equipment and personnel for maximum support.
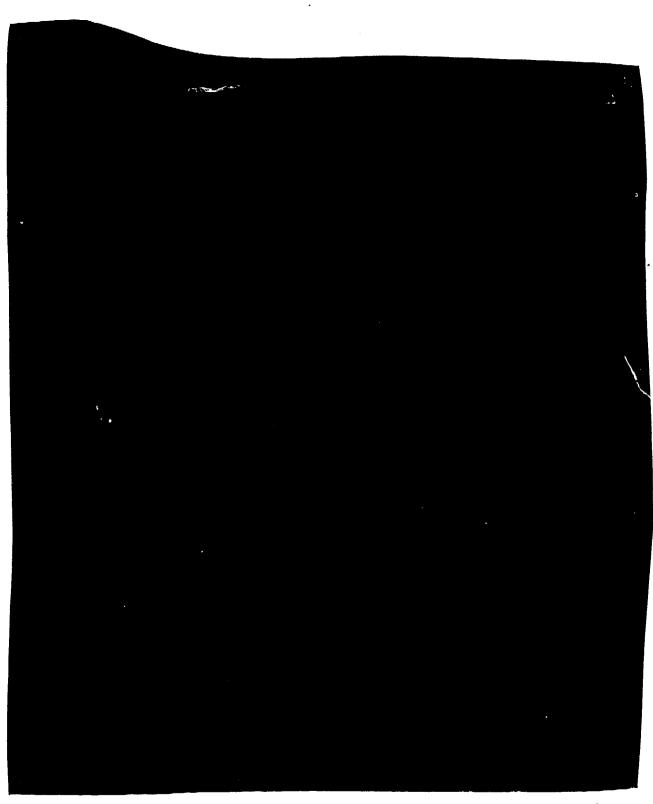
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d.   (U) <u>Mine Warfare (MIW)</u>

e.   (U) <u>Antisubmarine Warfare (ASW)</u>

f.   (U) <u>Electronic Warfare (ELW)</u>

K.   (U) FACTORS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE TO AFFECT READINESS.  The
major factors expected to continue to affect LANTFLT readiness
are:
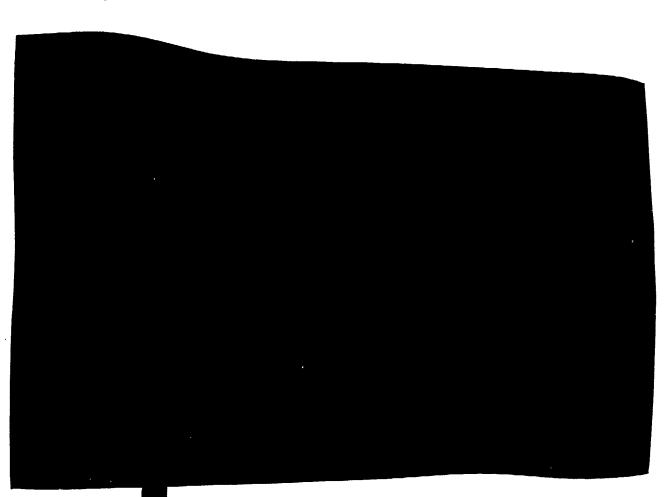
2.  (U) <u>Personnel</u>

a.  (U) The shortages of skilled technical personnel described in part I.J.1b are expected to continue in the fore-seeable future.  Some improvement is anticipated as a result of recent legislation affecting pay and benefits, but the capability to fully man LANTFLT, in both quantity and quality of personnel, will not be achieved for several more years.

b.  (U) Within current Navy budget constraints, improvement in availability of PCS funds is not anticipated.

c.  (U) Factors which will continue to impair maintenance personnel readiness are:

(1) (U) Inadequate SUPSHIP manning to administer overhauls.

(2) (U) Mobile Technical Unit (MOTU) manning levels which are now 83 percent of basic allowance (BA) and deterioration is expected in the near term.

(3) (U) Inadequate manning of appropriate NECs at the Intermediate Maintenance Activities (IMAs).
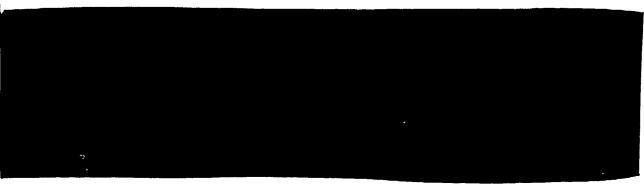
3.  (U) <u>Fiscal Constraints</u>

a.  (U) Known budget restrictions will create an additional intermediate maintenance backlog of approximately 825 CIS man years in FY 85 and 500 CIS man years in FY 86.  Additionally, failure to restore last year's cuts in SIMA manpower growth in FY 85 through FY 88 will cause the backlog of intermediate maintenance to grow as the size of the fleet grows.

b.  (U) To balance fleet funding, nearly every program including Depot Level Ship Maintenance will operate at a lower level with the probability of a reduced level of readiness.

4.  (U) <u>Logistics</u>

e.     ▮▮▮ Personnel shortages will continue to exist in certain medical specialties, especially General Surgery, Orthopedic Surgery and Anesthesia.

5.    (U) <u>Shore Activities Readiness</u>

a.    (U) Deficits in Base Operating Support (BOS) funding, Real Property Maintenance Activities (RPMA) funding, and civilian personnel end strength will continue to adversely affect shore activity readiness.

b.    (U) Military Construction (MILCON) project backlog, which is in excess of $2 billion, continues to grow. CINCLANTFLT is unable to make headway in reducing this backlog
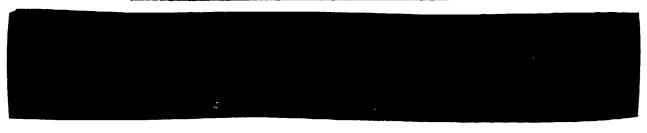
because new mission requirements, such as the over $200 million military construction requirement for homeporting the BB-SAG in New York, is taken out of the existing MILCON program. Such action defers construction of needed facilities and repair maintenance to existing facilities and further adds to the backlog. Additionally, CNO has initiated a Gulf Coast BB-SAG homeport study which could result in the establishment of a new fleet homeport, has directed the homeporting of two reserve frigates in Boston, and is looking for a home for a displaced CV from Norfolk, all of which will cause expenditures of already scarce MILCON funds.

      c.  (U) OPN funding levels for Civil Engineering Support Equipment (CESE) replacement has declined over the past few years. However, figures in the FYDP would allow CINCLANTFLT to reduce the CESE overage percentage from 52% (FY 84) to 20% by FY 1991. It must be stressed that this reduction is <u>contingent</u> upon the integrity of OPN funds in the FYDP.

      d.  (U) Safety and Occupational Health Program Deficits in safety and occupational health funding and civilian personnel end strength will continue to adversely affect shore activity readiness.

      e.  (U) Environmental Program - CINCLANTFLT will be required to expend significant unbudgeted funding to continue to support the Vieques and BB strategic homeporting environmental protection and enhancement programs which will adversely impact other programs.

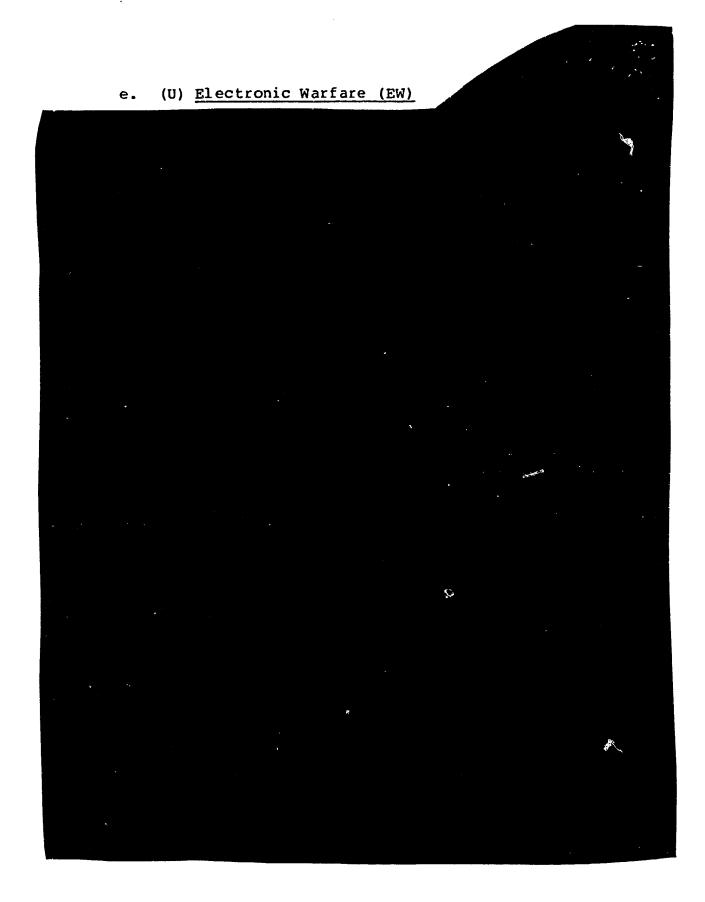    6.  (U) <u>Training</u>. Readiness will continue to be adversely affected:

7.  (U) <u>Primary Mission Area Degradations</u>

b. (U) <u>Command, Control and Communications (C3)</u>

c. (U) <u>Mine Warfare (MIW)</u>

(1) (U) See Part I.J.1h(4).

e.   (U) <u>Electronic Warfare (EW)</u>

L. (U) <u>ACTIONS RECOMMENDED FOR IMPROVEMENT OF READINESS</u>. The following actions are recommended for the improvement of readiness in the areas specified:

1. (U) <u>Personnel</u>

a. (U) Continued emphasis on improving the quality of Navy life is essential to keep our skilled personnel from opting for civilian careers.

b. (U) Substantially increase PCS funding.

2. (U) <u>Maintenance Personnel</u>

a. (U) Continue increased priority on Mobile Technical Unit (MOTU) manning and/or substantially increase Civilian Electronic Technician Support (CETS) funding.

b. (U) Selected NEC detailing and appropriate training en route to permanent change of station (PCS) is required to allow maximum utilization of limited personnel available at the Intermediate Maintenance Activities (IMAs).

c. (U) Increased civilian manning in SUPSHIP offices for administrative and quality control of expanding private sector work.

3. (U) <u>Fiscal Constraints</u>. Restore the CNO-directed manpower cuts and full funding of intermediate maintenance workload.

4. (U) <u>Maintenance</u>. Extended duration and poor quality of some regular overhauls continue to rob us of already short assets and decreases our capability in all warfare areas. Although progress has been made, sustained improvement will require:

a. (U) Implementation of and adherence to class maintenance plans emphasizing shorter overhaul durations and comprehensive mid-cycle restricted availabilities, for all ship classes.

b. (U) Accomplishment of large SHIPALTs on an incremental basis, where possible.

c. (U) Improvements in stocks of critical repair parts. The lack of adequate on board stocks and long procurement lead times for critical repair parts, increasing equipment complexity, and Mobile Logistics Support Force (MLSF) reductions dangerously undercut fleet mobility and sustainability.

5. (U) <u>Logistics</u>

b. (U) Ensure the timely procurement and prepositioning of deployable medical systems that will adequately support approved contingency plans.

c. (U) Ensure that host-nation support agreements are addressed in a timely manner in order to receive deployable medical systems as they become available.

d. (U) Ensure the establishment of training programs that will provide the commander qualified medical department personnel to support approved contingency plans.

e. ▬ Continued procurement/distribution of new Chemical Biological Radiological (CBR) protective clothing to meet ships manning document requirements.
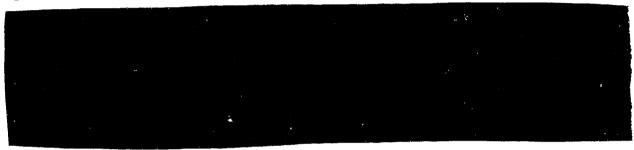
6. (U) <u>Shore Activities Readiness</u>

a. (U) Motivate the completion of Commercial Activities Program cost studies, and apply the manpower and funding savings derived therefrom to resource deficiencies which exist in critical areas of the shore establishment and operating forces.

b. (U) Increase base operations support funding to provide adequate support to fleet operating units and personnel, with attendant increase in facilities maintenance.

c. (U) Increase base operations support funding to provide resources for the Fleet Expansion and Strategic Homeporting programs.

d. (U) Since the existing MILCON funding is not sufficient to make headway in correcting existing facility deficiencies, much less construct totally new shore activities, additional MILCON funding is required to prevent continued degradation of shore activity readiness.

e. (U) Maintain OPN funding levels contained in the FYDP for Civil Engineering Support Equipment (CESE) procurement.

f. (U) Safety and Occupational Health Program. Provide civilian end strength and funding requested in current POM issues for safety and occupational health functions at CINCLANTFLT Shore Activities.

g. (U) Environmental Program. Provide required funding to support SECNAV and CNO-directed initiatives.

7. (U) Training. Lack of assets dictate doing more with less in the near term to improve readiness. This will be accomplished (as feasible) by:
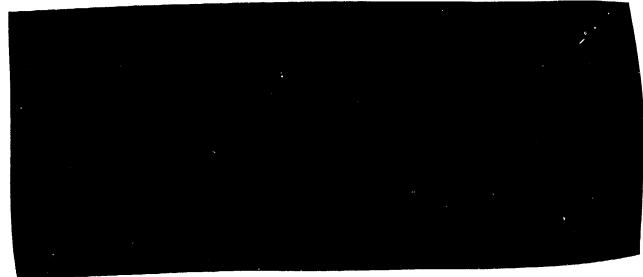
c. (U) Improving coordination in exercise planning with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and foreign national commands to achieve more effective use of exercise forces.

d. (U) Continuation of Prospective Commanding Officer (PCO) underway operations and missile and ASW school ship concept to provide maximum training opportunities for key personnel. Coordinated scheduling of submarine PCO and surface PCO operations will provide some economies while improving training readiness status.
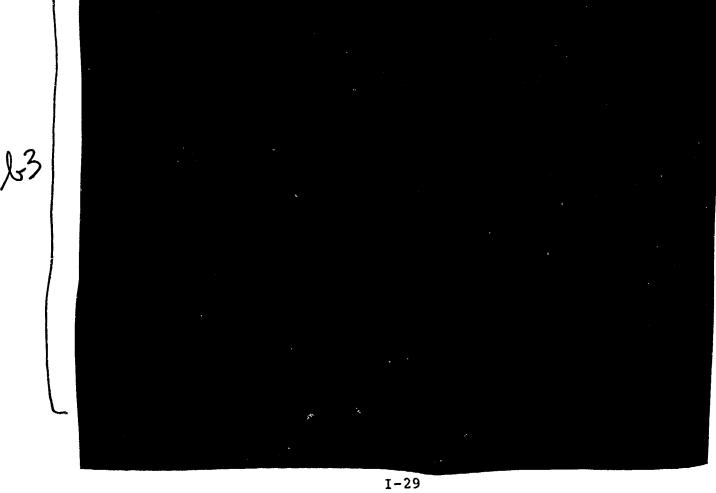
g. (U) Continued use of the Dockside Underway Simulator (DUS) at Fleet Training Group (FTG), Guantanamo Bay, to train for at-sea underway replenishment exercises.

h. (U) Increasing force levels.

i. (U) Increasing OPTEMPO funding and flying hours.
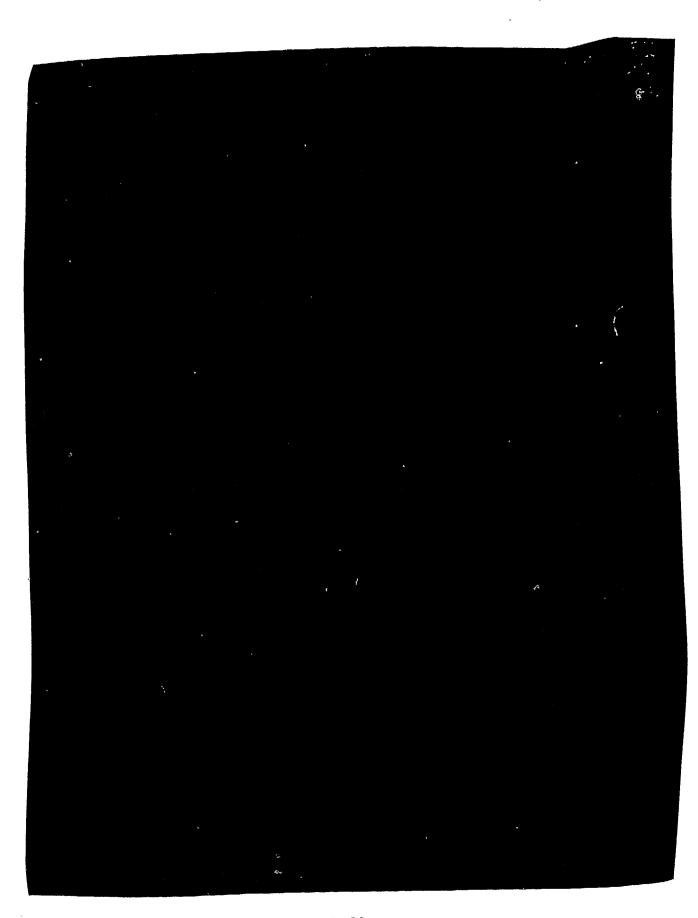
8.   (U)  Primary Mission Areas

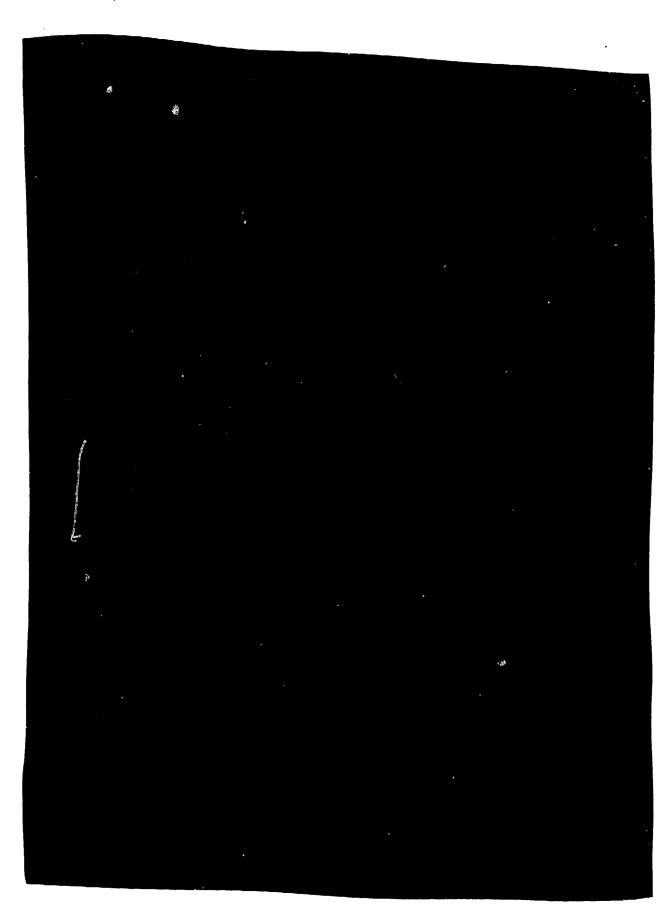b.   (U)  Command, Control and Communications (C3)

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e.   (U) <u>Electronic Warfare (EW)</u>
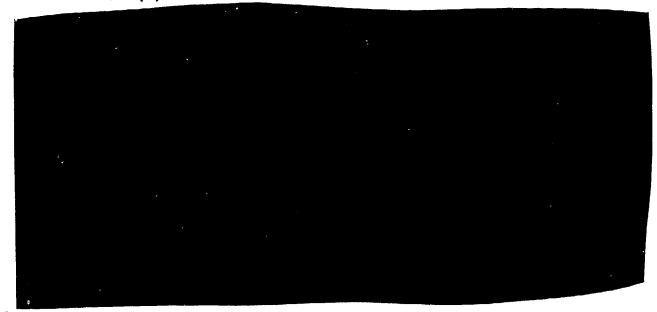
PART XII

INTELLIGENCE (U)

A.   (U) <u>PLANS, POLICY PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
BRANCH</u>.  During the year, this Branch:

    1.   (U) Prepared scenario and staff coordination for follow-
ing joint and Fleet Field Training Exercises (FTX) and Command
Post Exercise (CPX) training:

        a.   (U) PRESSURE POINT 84 (JCS CPX) 16-22 Nov 83

        b.   (U) UNITED EFFORT 84 (Fleet FTX) 13 Feb-5 Mar 84

        c.   (U) TEAMWORK 84 (NATO FTX) 28 Feb-22 Mar 84

        d.   (U) NIGHT TRAIN 84 (JCS FTX/CPX) 5-13 Apr 84

        e.   (U) OCEAN VENTURE 84 (JCS FTX) 20 April-5 May 84

    4.   (U) Planned, organized and staffed Joint Operation Cen-
ter (JOC) and Joint Intelligence Center (JIC) during Grenada
rescue (Operation URGENT FURY) from 20 October to 2 November
1983.

    5.   (U) Reserve Intelligence Personnel from eight USCINCLANT
and CINCLANTFLT units assigned to mobilization billets within J2
participated in MINI-MOBEX 1984 during the weekend 23-24 June
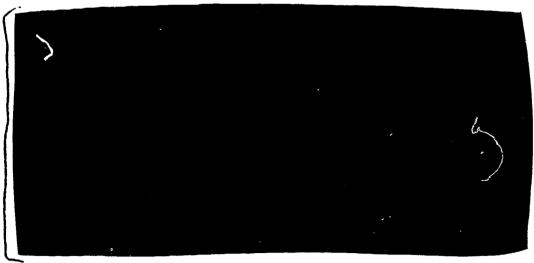1984.  Assigned units and branches supported were as follows:

Classified by Multiple Sources
Declassify on OADR

(This page is UNCLASSIFIED)

| Name | Branch Augmented |
|------|------------------|



MOBEX tested and exercised assigned Reservists to support the CINC in crisis situations. Training included a crisis action scenario, intelligence watch standing procedures, briefings and orientation tours within the CINCLANTFLT Intelligence Division.

6. (U) Conducted a manpower survey of both USLANTCOM and LANTFLT personnel assets from 2-27 July 1984.

7. (U) Wrote and reviewed intelligence staff input to Fleet CONPLANs and OPLANs in support of U&S command and JCS directives.

8. (U) Continued to perform the policy formulation and execution and monitoring functions related to LANTFLT disclosure of classified military information to international and foreign military organizations.

9. (U) Developed Intelligence input to FLTCINC SITREPs and Quarterly Issues and Activities Reports.

10. (U) Continued to provide terrorist intelligence reporting to LANTFLT.

B. (U) TARGET INTELLIGENCE BRANCH. This Branch:

1. (U) Supported two variants of the Sea Launched Cruise Missile (SLCM) mission planning in support of command objectives and the Tomahawk Land Attack Missile/Nuclear (TLAM/N) initial operational capability (IOC).

2. (U) Initiated TLAM/conventional target selection and weaponeering for command objectives in support of the IOC of the conventional missile variant.
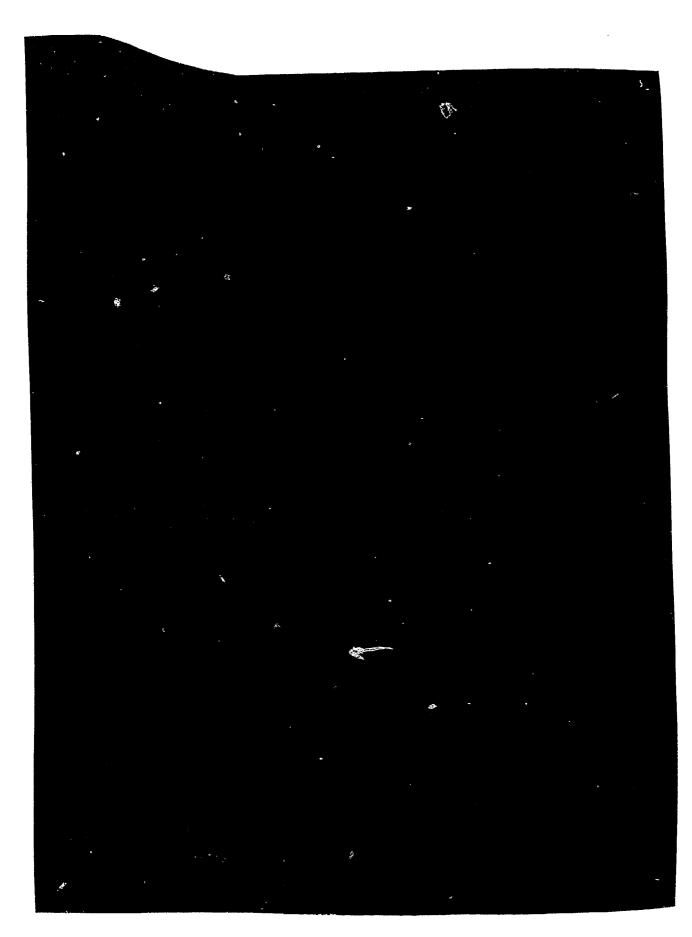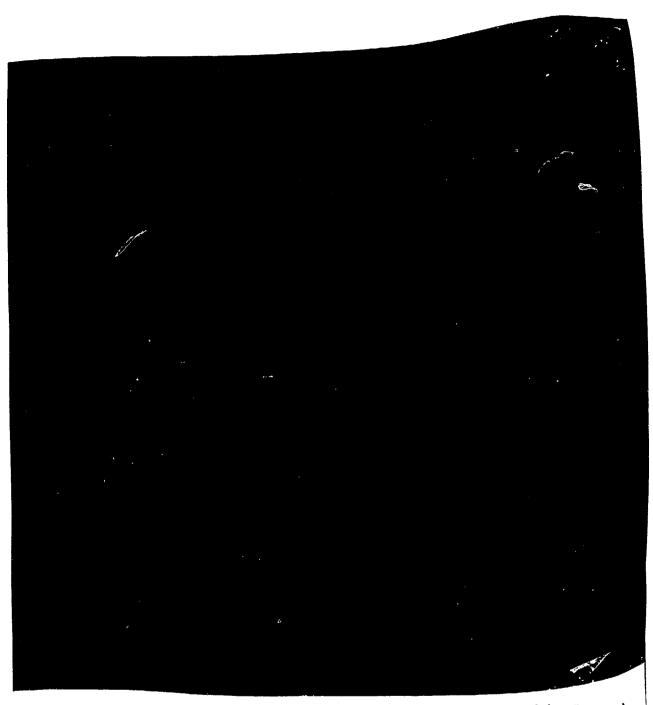
3.    (C) Continued expansion of intelligence support require-
ments for Special Operations have been satisfied by the evalua-
tion, selection and planning of additional SO targets in support
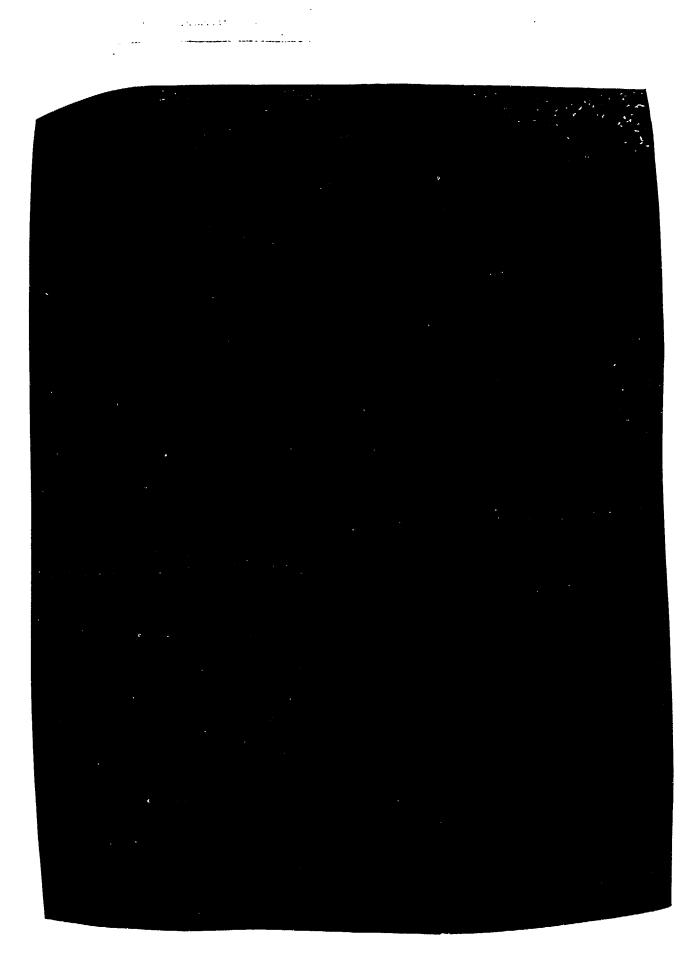of USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT Operations Plans.

C.    (U) OCEAN SURVEILLANCE BRANCH.    Throughout the fiscal year,
this Branch:

1.    (C) Provided tailored intelligence support for U.S./
NATO naval units participating in Exercise UNITED EFFORT/TEAM-
WORK 84 in February-March 1984.

2.    (U) Provided tailored intelligence support for URGENT
FURY operations in Grenada from October 1983 - August 1984.

3.    (U) Provided tailored intelligence support for opera-
tions along the Central American littoral throughout 1984.

4.    (U) Provided Over-the-Horizon support for U.S. Naval
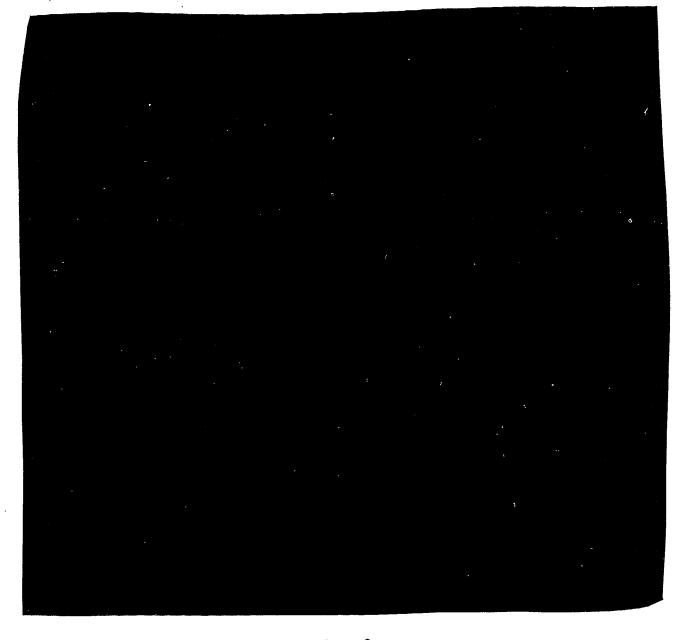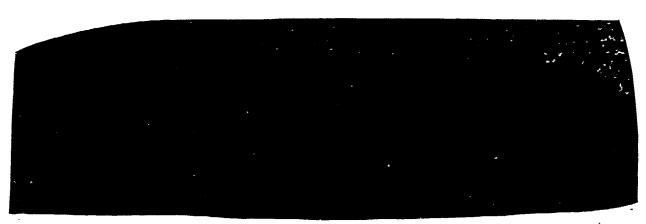Units throughout 1984.

D.   (U) <u>COLLECTION MANAGEMENT BRANCH</u>.   During FY 84, this Branch:

13.    (U) Collection capabilities of LANTFLT units in response
to National requirements were identified when operationally
feasible LANTFLT units were tasked with collection in response
to National requirements.

15.    ▓▓▓▓ Throughout the year the collection management branch
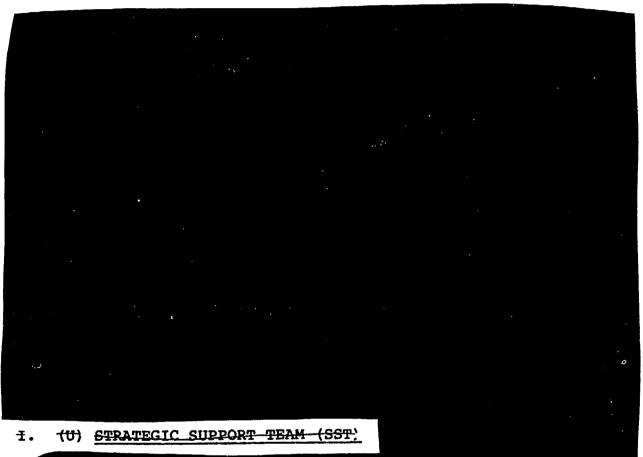reviewed and provided inputs on LANTFLT OPLANs/OPORDs and
national collection plans.

E. (U) CURRENT ESTIMATES, INDICATIONS AND WARNING BRANCH. During FY 84, this Branch:

   1. (U) Continued weekly intelligence support message to USCOMSOLANT in support of the annual (1983) Latin American Training Cruise (UNITAS) and West African Training Cruise (WATC). Weekly message support for UNITAS/WATC continued from June through November 1983.

   2. (U) Provided intelligence support to Operation URGENT FURY, the multinational rescue operation in Grenada.
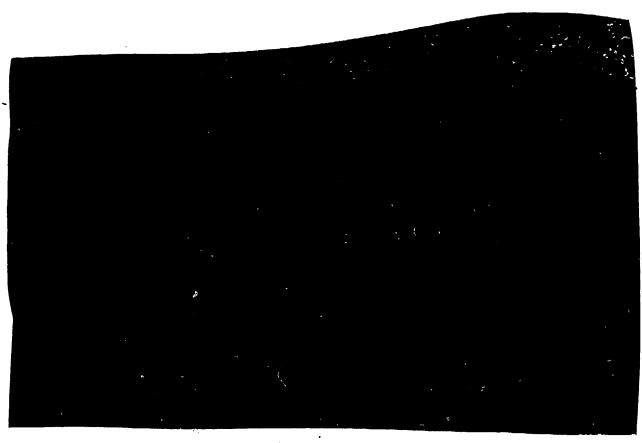
   4. (U) Participated in Tactical Command Readiness Program (TCRP) simulation (29) at Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island.

   5. (U) Assisted in development and USCINCLANT hosting of VII Inter-American Naval Intelligence Conference, Norfolk, Virginia.

   6. (U) Initiated weekly intelligence support message to USCOMSOLANT in support of the annual (1984) UNITAS and WATC. Weekly message support continued from June through November 1984.

   7. (U) Hosted visit of departing and arriving Commanding Officer, Royal Netherlands Navy Forces, Netherlands Antilles (FONLANTILLES) N2 to USCINCLANT headquarters.

F. (U) SPECIAL COMPARTMENTED INTELLIGENCE (SCI) BRANCH During FY 84, this Branch:

   1. (U) Developed a data base to maintain the USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT Special Background Investigation Periodic Review Program.

2. (U) Established and accredited six new permanent and eight temporary SCI facilities for fleet subordinates, permitting receipt and storage of Special Intelligence information and material in support of fleet operations.

G. (U) CRUISE MISSILE THEATRE MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS BRANCH From 1 October 1983 to 30 September 1984, this Branch:

I. (U) STRATEGIC SUPPORT TEAM (SST)

J. ~~(U)~~ INTELLIGENCE DATA HANDLING SYSTEM (IDHS)/AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING (ADP) OPERATIONS AND SYSTEMS BRANCH

1. ~~(U) FY 84 marked the completion of Phase 3 and the near completion of Phase 4~~ of the USLANTCOM IDHS modernization project.

K. ~~(U)~~ ADMINISTRATION. The authorized strength for the CINCLANTFLT Intelligence Division as of 30 September 1984 follows:

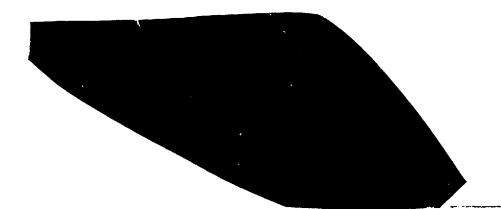| | Officer | Enlisted | Civilian |
|---|---|---|---|
| CINCLANTFLT (N2) Staff | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| FOSIC DET CINCLANTFLT | 8 | 9 | 3 |

USCINCLANT HISTORY, PART I--CHRONOLOGY,

PART III--INTELLIGENCE AND PART IX--SUMMARY
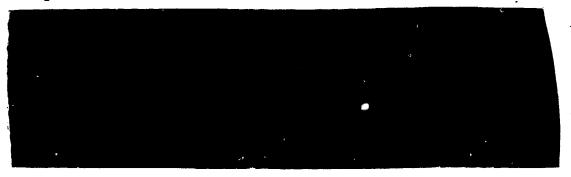
OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS (U)

## J2 CHRONOLOGY 1984

JAN      TMPS Branch Personnel participate in the Navy's Pre-
Operational Safety Study (POSS) for the TLAM-IV.

Caribbean Brief to Deputy Under Secretary of State Gil-
lespie.

FEB      Exercise UNITED EFFORT (FLT FTX) 13 February through
5 March 1984.

SST participated in evaluation of Defense Intelligence
Agency support to commanders during crisis situations
and applicability of the National Military Intelligence
Support Terminal (NMIST).

SST participated in exploitation effort on project
GRANITE SCAR in collaboration with MIA, OPNAV-OP-095,
NAVINTCOM.

MAR     Attained Initial Operating Capability (IOC) for the
Cryptologic Support Group (CSG) Computer Support Subsys-
tem.

1

Exercise TEAMWORK 84 (NATO FTX) 5 through 22 March 1984.

███████████████████████████████████████████████████

Coordinated all Service intelligence collection on 23rd Soviet Naval Caribbean deployment.

Produced and disseminated USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT Quarterly Estimate on Soviet projected activity levels in CINCLANTFLT AOR.

SST provided major input to USCINCLANT research and development objectives.

███████████████████████████████████████████████████

APR    Coordinated all source intelligence support for Exercise OCEAN VENTURE 84 (JCS FTX) and Exercise NIGHT TRAIN 84 (JCS FTX/CPX).

Participated in the Tactical Command Readiness Program (TCRP-29) Naval War College Newport, R.I.

SST conducted liaison visit with U.S. Army Missile Intelligence Agency. Resulted in ongoing analytical partnership on items of mutual interest.

MAY    USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT hosts the Seventh Inter-American Naval Intelligence Conference INIC VII - 7-11 May.

64 [ ███████████████████████████████████████████

Produced and disseminated Greenland threat assessment in support of the USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT Planning Guide for Greenland.

Briefed command threat assessment of Iceland to NADS working group, responsible for radar upgrade in Iceland.

Conducted a comprehensive review of Soviet major exercise Indications & Warning indicators and published a indicator list which served as the baseline checklist for I&W center and FOSICLANT personnel.

MAY    SST participated in Advanced Technology Panel (ATP) Seminar Wargame Four.

2

SST sponsored and conducted first of a series of
analyst-operator meetings on threats posed by Soviet
BEAR F operations in the Western Atlantic.

JUN

[REDACTED]

J2 overall participation in the Reserve Mini-Mobex 84
weekend, 23 and 24 June.

Hosted Intelligence Officer visit Commander Dutch Forces
Netherlands Antilles.

Hosted the Intelligence Community SSBN Indications and
Warning Conference.

Produced and disseminated a baseline intelligence
assessment on Soviet Salyut space program developments
to fleet elements.

JUL       Participated in Theater Cruise Missile User's Conference
          at JSTPS, Offutt AFB, Nebraska.

          Participated in the Nuclear Employment Conference hosted
          by CINCUSNAVEUR, London, UK.

          J2 participation in JCS manpower review.

          J2 participation in the CINC's Intelligence Review at
          DIA, Washington, DC.

[REDACTED]

SST sponsored second in series of meetings on BEAR F
operations in the Western Atlantic.

SST reviewed and provided USCINCLANT commentary on DIA
plan for Intelligence Support to $C^3CM$.

AUG       J2 participation in General Defense Intelligence Program
          (GDIP) Budget ranking conference sponsored by DIA.

          SST sponsored second in a series of meetings on BEAR F
          operations in the Western Atlantic.

SST reviewed and provided USCINCLANT commentary on DIA plan for intelligence support to $C^3CM$.

SEP  Attained Initial Operating Capability (IOC) for the Network Manager Program on the IDB IBM 4831 Host Computer for Intelligence Data Handling System.

OCT  Exercise POWDER RIVER (JCS CPX) 15 through 26 October 1984.

J2 participation in Tactical Command Readiness Program (TCRP-30) Naval War College, Newport R.I.

SST provided review of U.S. Navy Intelligence Specialist Rate restructuring and draft Navy Training Plan for AN/SYQ-9(V)3 Afloat Intelligence Center.

NOV  J2 participation in the Latin American DIA Defense Attache Conference, Washington, DC.

Briefed Iceland threat assessment to Iceland Defense Planning Committee. (See DEF level equivalent)

DEC  J2 participation in Cuba - Caribbean Symposium hosted by COMUSFORCARIB.

J2 participation in Exercise KINGS GUARD II Phase III at La Union, El Salvador and Amapala, Honduras.
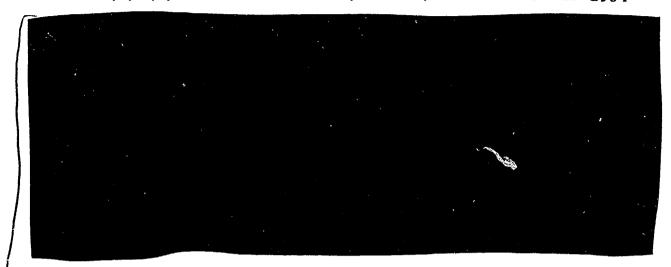
PART III

INTELLIGENCE (U)

1. (U) <u>ACOS INTELLIGENCE</u>. The seventh Inter-American Naval Intelligence Conference (INIC VII) sponsored by the Director of Naval Intelligence and hosted by USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT was held in Norfolk, 7-11 May 1984. Participants included the Directors Naval Intelligence from 16 South and Central American Countries, Canada (observer) and the United States (hosting principal). The purpose of INIC VII was to study common naval intelligence problems, stimulate permanent professional contacts, and exchange information regarding naval activities in the Western Hemisphere, thereby fostering cooperation between signatory navies.

2. (U) <u>Plans, Policy and Resources Management Branch (J21)</u>

a. (U) New intelligence production requirements were received and processed from subordinates for the production of general intelligence and counterintelligence CY 84.

b. (U) Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) was provided resource data to be used in preparing the 1986 Congressional Justification Book.

c. (U) The FY 86 Program Objective Memorandum (POM) submissions were coordinated from various program elements under the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP). The branch also coordinated the combined FY 85 Apportionment/FY 86 Comptroller of the Navy (NAVCOMPT) budget submission for Operations and Maintenance, Navy (O&MN) and the Intelligence Communications and Defense Special System (DSSS) Station Profiles.

d. (U) The U.S. Atlantic Command and the Atlantic Fleet budget pertaining to General Defense Intelligence Programs (GDIP) was prepared and forwarded.

e. (U) Scenarios and exercise documents were prepared for the following field training exercises, command post exercises and war games:

(1) (U) PRESSURE POINT 84 (JCS CPX) 16-22 Nov 1984

(2) (U) TEAMWORK 84 (NATO FTX) 5-22 Mar 1984

(3) (U) NIGHT TRAIN 84 (JCS FTX/CPX) 5-13 Apr 1984

(4) (U) OCEAN VENTURE 84 (JCS FTX) 20 Apr - 5 May 1984

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(5) (U) POWDER RIVER 84 (JCS CPX) 15-26 Oct 1984

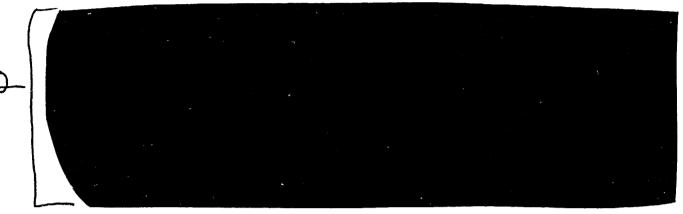(6) (U) UNITED EFFORT 84 (FLT FTX) 13 Feb - 5 Mar 1984

b-1
and
b-3

h. (U) Continued to review JCS, USCINCLANT, USCINCEUR, USCINCSO, NATO, CA-US and CINCLANTFLT plans and orders.

i. (U) On a continuing basis, reviewed and recommended revisions to NATO, JCS and DIA documents including NATO Defense Planning Questionnaire (DPQ), Joint Strategic Planning Document Supporting Analysis (JSPDSA), Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), Joint Operations Planning Documents (JOPS and JOPES) and the Defense-Wide Intelligence Plan (D-WIP).

j. (U) Prepared J2 input for USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT reports to higher headquarters including command SITREPS and Issues and Activities Reports. Significant Intelligence Planning issues addressed in these reports included:

(3) New developments in the submarine launched missile threat within USLANTCOM AOR.

(4) C3CM and Electronic Warfare Shortfalls.

(5) Communications for Intelligence Architecture.

k. (U) Continued to manage and coordinate the special counterintelligence (CI) programs and provide terrorist intelligence reporting to USLANTCOM.
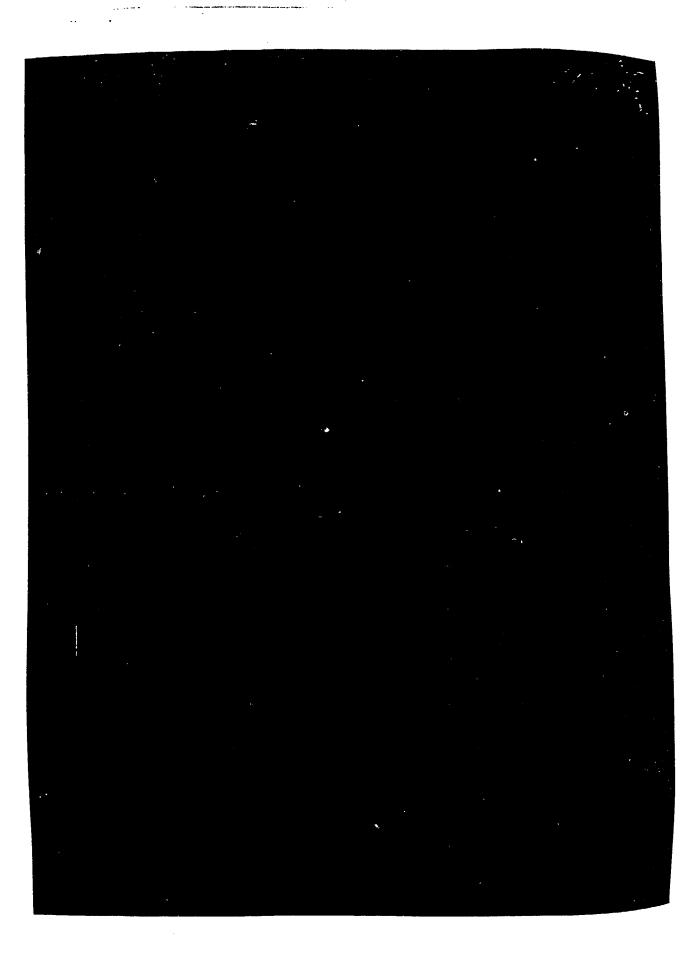
b-2

The MOBEX tested and exercised assigned reservists to support the CINC in crisis situations. Training included a crisis action scenario, intelligence watch standing procedures, briefings and J-2 orientation.
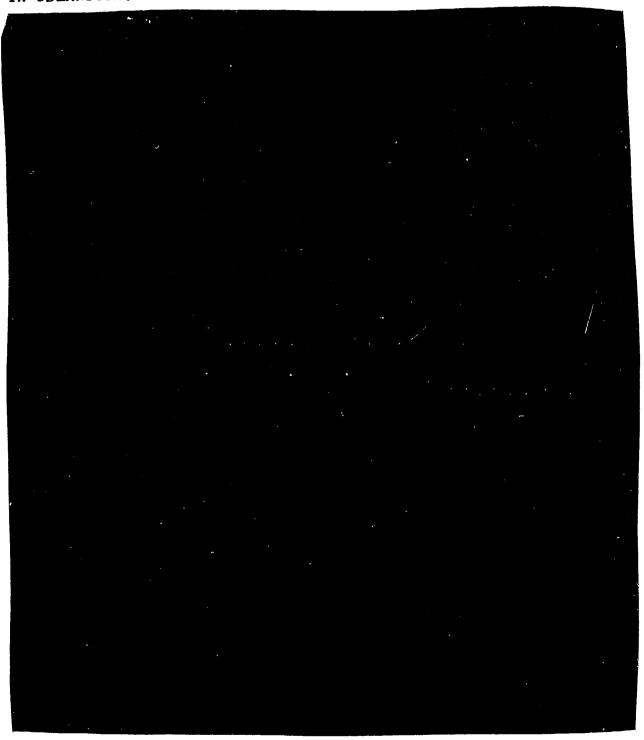
3. (U) Target Intelligence Branch (J22)

a. (U) The branch continues to make strides in the area of intelligence support to special operations planners and operating forces. The scope of this effort has been enlarged to provide target intelligence materials production for other commands which are supported by USCINCLANT forces. The resulting studies and analyses have greatly increased the capabilities of special operations forces to accomplish their assigned missions.
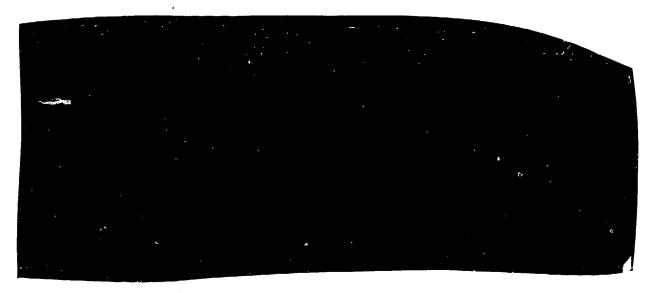
f. ▮ In conjunction with subordinate commands, developed concept of operations for Digital Imagery Transmission Systems in USLANTCOM.
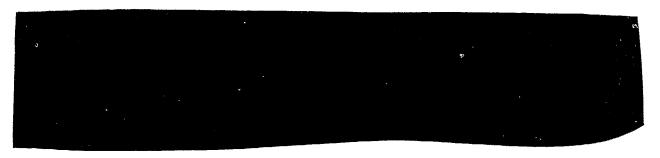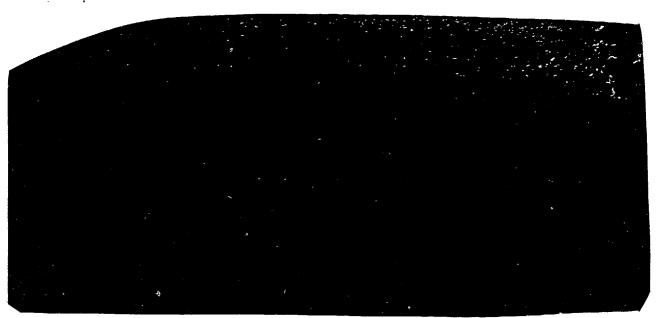
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o.   (U) Collection capabilities of USLANTCOM units in
response to national requirements were identified.  When opera-
tionally feasible USLANTCOM units were tasked with collection in
response to national requirements.

p.   ███████Throughout the year the collection management branch
reviewed and provided inputs on U&S command OPLANs/OPORDs and
national collection plans.

[REDACTED]

s.   (U) Consolidated comments/suggestions for revisions to
DIAM 58-13, and DIAM 57-5 were provided.

5.   (U) Current Estimates, Indications and Warning Branch (J25)

a.   (U) The Current Estimates, Indications and Warning
Branch (J25) improved Indications and Warning (I&W) management,
analysis and current intelligence reporting throughout the
year.  These efforts resulted in increased support for the Com-
mander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command (USCINCLANT), his staff
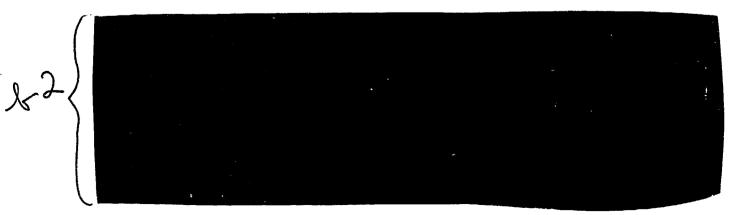and USLANTCOM Atlantic Fleet subordinate commands.

[REDACTED]

d. (U) The USCINCLANT intelligence briefing team prepared and delivered daily all source current intelligence briefs to USCINCLANT and staff throughout the year. The briefing team also presented numerous special briefings and assisted the ACOS for intelligence in preparation for USCINCLANT General Boards and briefs to select high level U.S. personnel such as the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations. Assistance was also provided to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command in preparation of briefs he presented to the NATO military committee. In addition, the briefing team assisted members of the CINC's staff in preparation of presentations to Senate and House committees.

e. (U) The intelligence briefers continued support of the U.S. Atlantic Command Distinguished Visitors Program, updating the command brief and preparing new graphics. During 1984, they provided tailored briefings on the U.S. Atlantic Command missions and areas of concern to over 250 individuals and groups visiting the command. These visitors included U.S. congressmen and senators as well as congressional committees and their staffs, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, senior DIA and CIA analysts, senior U.S. and NATO military officers and civilian dignitaries, and ministers of defense/CNO/JCS equivalents of allied countries. Specially prepared brief items were also provided upon request with text and slides to numerous action officers for briefs to their respective commanders and staffs. Over 9,000 x 35 mm slides and over 340 viewgraphs were produced in support of daily, special, command and on-requests briefs.

f. (U) Support to subordinate/afloat commanders continued with the USCINCLANT Daily Special Intelligence Cable and selected specially prepared briefs with slides. The cable provided those topics briefed to the CINC plus intelligence items of general interest to the U.S. Atlantic Command as a whole.

The cable traced the development of weapons systems and geo-political events in the Soviet/Warsaw Pact, Latin America, NATO and Free World Areas.

g. (U) Preparations for new electronic data processing equipment and administrative changes to message distribution were implemented to further enhance intelligence processing and dissemination.

(1) (U) A comprehensive review of message distribution to USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT subordinate units was accomplished. This review provided justification for a significant reduction of excessive/redundant intelligence messages previously received by subordinates. USCINCLANT intelligence reports, particularly the Daily Intelligence Cable and Daily Intelligence Summary, were modified to ensure dissemination of intelligence from messages no longer distributed below the joint command level.

(2) (U) J25, in conjunction with the Intelligence Data Handling Branch (J29), developed a plan to integrate personal, desk-top data processing terminals (IBM-PC) into intelligence data processing activities. First J25 IBM-PC were scheduled for implacement in March 1985. The new equipment will further division-wide efforts to transition from a "paper" to "electronic" office operation and enhance individual terminal data access and processing capabilities.

h. (U) The Latin American/West African Panel continued to expand its composition and support intelligence efforts during the year. Highlights during the year included special intelligence support for USCINCLANT and various other dignitaries, USN presence off Central America (JITTERY PROP), the annual Latin American (UNITAS) and West African (WATC) training cruises, intelligence augmentation for exercises, the Tactical Command Readiness Program (TCRP) and the Area Specialist Team (AST).

i. (U) New or expanded taskings included:

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j. (U) The Latin American/West African Panel supported Tactical Command Readiness Program (TCRP) 29-30 April and in October 1984, with scenario development, analyst participation in planning and actual analyst exercise play. Extensive exercise scenarios were developed by panel members plus input provided during the exercise ensured realistic, detailed intelligence was utilized throughout the exercise.

6. (U) Special Compartmented Intelligence (SCI) Branch (SSO/SAO)

a. (U) Reviewed DOD draft "Security Policy Manual for SCI Control Systems", DOD Manual TS-5XXX.X - "The TK Manual", and DOD Manual S-5XXX.X - "The SI Manual".

b. (U) Continued to manage and coordinate SCI inspection and accreditation program with nine commands being inspected and seven new facilities being accredited. Accredited fifteen temporary afloat facilities for periods of deployment.

c. (U) Continued to manage and review the USLANTCOM/LANTFLT SCI billet access program. Growth rate was held to a 4.8 percent increase during CY 84.

d. (U) Conducted security liaison and planning for major construction efforts at three senior commands, to include SCI preconstruction security criteria, and physical security requirements.

e. (U) Reinstated the Special Background Investigation Periodic Review Program within USLANTCOM/LANTFLT. Reviewed and submitted 278 sets of SBI-PR forms.

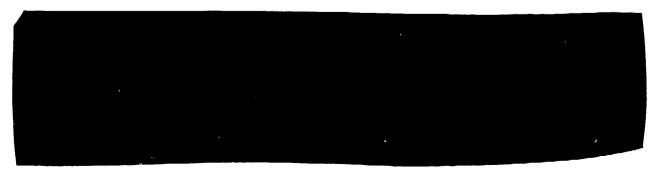7. (U) Cruise Missile Theater Mission Planning Branch (J27)

a. (U) The initial equipment for the USCINCLANT Cruise Missile Mission Planning Center (TMPC) was installed at the Fleet Intelligence Center, Europe and Atlantic in April 1981. Additional equipment and software changes have continued to be received since that time. This planning center supports Tomahawk Land Attack Missile/Conventional/Nuclear (TLAM/C/N) planning for both USLANTCOM and EUCOM areas of responsibility and receives tasking from the National Command Authority (NCA). Feasibility studies for USCENTCOM and USSOUTHCOM have been completed in anticipation of future tasking.

b. (U) The primary objective of TMPC operations in CY 84 has been to attain TLAM/N operational planning status for the Navy sublaunched Tomahawk Initial Operational Capability (IOC) of June 1984. TLAM/N missions in support of USCINCLANT OPLAN 2200 can now be regularly planned.

c. (U) USCINCLANT TMPC personnel hosted and participated in the Navy's Preoperational Safety Study (POSS) for the Tomahawk Land Attack Missile/Nuclear (TLAM/N) during January 1984.

d. (U) During CY 84, branch billets increased from 10 to 19 personnel. Eleven new personnel received more than three weeks each of off-site contractor training.
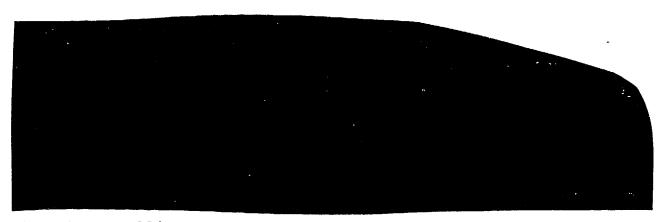
8. (U) The Military Forces Panel/Strategic Support Team

a. (U) Throughout CY 84, the Soviet Military Forces Panel supported USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT staff elements with the production and dissemination of classified Soviet/NSWP threat assessments on geographical areas vital to the implementation of U.S. maritime strategy.

b. (U) In addition, the panel administered comprehensive briefings on the Soviet/NSWP threat to Greenland and Norway to officials from the Norwegian defense establishment and representatives from the Iceland Defense Planning committee.

c.   (U) In support of afloat intelligence units and command collection requirements, the panel produced a series of quarterly estimates intended to serve as a preliminary planning tool/advisory of anticipated Soviet and Cuban naval activities in USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT AOR.
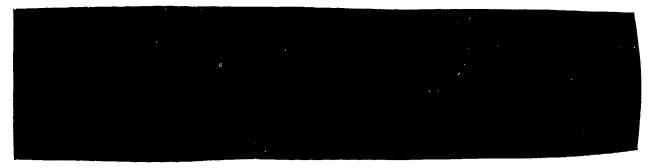
d.   (U) Additionally, the panel supported JCS directed command exercises by providing analytical assessments on Soviet maritime strategy, force employment and weapons capabilities.

e.   (U) This section produced and administered comprehensive training briefs on Soviet space developments to enhance the overall mission effectiveness of Fleet Ocean Surveillance Center personnel.

f.   (U) In an effort to bring forth the most current intelligence assessments on Soviet technological developments, the Soviet panel sponsored and organized special interest briefings from National Intelligence authorities presented to USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT staff elements.

g.   (U) The Soviet panel supported USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT by producing an unclassified Caribbean threat assessment for Admiral McDonald's signature for publication in a noted defense journal.

h.   (U) Continuing support Fleet operating units and subordinate staff elements was provided through panel inputs to the USCINCLANT Daily Intelligence Summary.

i.   (U) The Strategic Support Team (SST).  While organizationally part of the CINCLANTFLT staff, the SST shares personnel with the J28 Military Forces Branch, working closely with that branch to provide improved intelligence support to USCINCLANT and subordinate commanders.  The SST is charged with maintaining cognizance over several sensitive sources of information dealing with Soviet doctrinal, strategy, technical and tactical developments.  Via access to this information, and wide liaison with both intelligence and operational communities, the SST is able to produce net assessments on Soviet capabilities relative to those of US/NATO forces.

9. (U) Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS)/Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Operations and Systems Branch

a. (U) The USLANTCOM IDHS Modernization Program (LMP) was undertaken in response to the major upgrades of intelligence processing and reporting systems of the DOD Intelligence Information System (DODIIS) and the large increase in the volume of intelligence data resulting from new sensor systems. Major goals of the LMP are to provide more timely and convenient access to intelligence data, implement new computer-assisted applications, enhance computer-to-computer interoperability, and provide supporting telecommunications. Calendar Year 1984 marked the completion of Phase 4 of this program and the initiation of Phase 5. The following accomplishments were realized in support of the LMP goals:
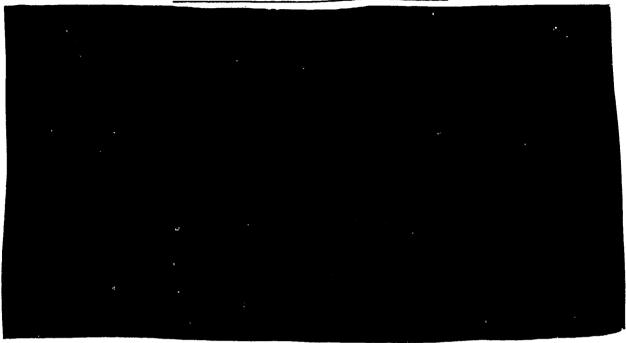
(2) (U) The capabilities of the USLANTCOM Automated Message Handling System (AMHS) were upgraded with the incorporation of a new software release and the addition of terminals. Analyst CRT workfiles have been developed for many branches within the Intelligence Division. The profiling of message traffic has enabled the automatic routing of softcopy messages to the cognizant branch. New security software has enabled the security officer to provide passwords and user IDs to users of the system and to restrict their access to only certain subareas of the system. Users of this system have been expanded to include the Fleet Intelligence Center Europe and Atlantic (FICEURLANT) and the Atlantic Command Electronic Intelligence Center (LEC). The system capabilities also include expanded on-line access to large intelligence data bases in the Washington area.

(3) (U) The goal of improving computer-to-computer
interoperability and enhancing communications was achieved in
part through the installation of a high-speed, state-of-the-art
fiber optic link between USCINCLANT IDHS, FICEURLANT, and LEC
computer centers. The installation was achieved during the sum-
mer of 1983 and became operational early in 1984. Implementa-
tion has enabled high speed processor communication among the
three sites, thus enabling analysts to rapidly access data bases
external to their site.

b. (U) LMP Phase 5 commenced in late 1984 and emphasized
increased capabilities through software enhancements as well as
the acquisition of new hardware. Early in calendar year 1985 a
sophisticated color graphics capability will become operational
in support of submarine threat analysis. A VAX 11/750 computer
procured in 1984 serves as the host for the Graphics Support
System (GSS). A GSS AED 512 color graphics terminal has been
installed in FOSIC DET CLF. In June 1984, a large IBM computer
was installed in the IDHS computer center to serve as the host
for a multi-year effort to develop an integrated Intelligence
Database (IDB).

- (U) Participated in and hosted the Seventh Inter-American Naval Intelligence Conference (INIC VII) 7-11 May 1984. Participants included the Directors of Naval Intelligence from sixteen South and Central American countries, Canada (observer) and the United States (Hosting Principal).

- (U) Attained Initial Operational Capability (IOC) for the Cryptologic Support Group (CSG) support Subsystem.

- (U) Attained IOC for the Network Manager Program on the Intelligence Data Base IBM 4381 Host Computer.

- (U) Cruise Missile Theater Mission Planning System Branch delivered Data Transport Device (DTD) with operational TLAM/N mission information enabling USCINCLANT to achieve CNO established IOC of June 84 on the Tomahawk Land Attack Cruise Missile Nuclear (TLAM/N).

- (U) J-2 Division participation in the Reserve Mini-Mobex 84 weekend.

- (U) Participated in the CINC's Intelligence Review.

- (U) Participated in the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) Budget ranking process sponsored by DIA.